VOL. XI. No. 4.

THE UNDERGRADUATE.

FOUNDED IN 1875.

Middlebury College, February, 1886.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page		Page
EDITORIALS, ...	49	EXCHANGES, ...	56
LITERARY:		REVIEWS, ...	57
Richard Cobden, ...	51	PERSONALS, ...	58
The Gal for Me, (*Poem*) . . .	53	TOWN AND CAMPUS, ...	60
Swimming a Herd of Cattle in the West, John A. Fletcher, '87.	53	COLLEGE NOTES, ...	62
The Intercollegiate Y. M. C. A. Movement,	54	SPORTING, ...	63
		PLUNDER, ...	63

MIDDLEBURY:
REGISTER COMPANY, PRINTERS,
1886.

Middlebury College,

FOUNDED IN 1800.

THE COLLEGE is finely located in the midst of a beautiful park in the village of Middlebury, Vermont The locality is healthful, and the College offers the advantage of thorough instruction at a moderate cost

The requirements for admission and course of instruction are as follows :

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

LATIN.—Latin Grammar, including the Rules of Prosody and Scanning; Cæsar's Commentaries, three books, or Sallust's Conspiracy of Catiline; Cicero. six orations. including the four against Catiline; Virgil, six books of the Æneid; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition to the VIIth Chapter, or Allen's to the 24th Lesson.

GREEK.—Greek Grammar; Xenophon's Anabasis, three books; Homer's Iliad, two books; Jones' Greek Composition, twenty lessons

Ancient and Modern Geography, Greek and Roman History.

Arithmetic; Algebra through Quadratics and three books of Wentworth's Geometry.

Real equivalents will be accepted in place of any of the Latin or Greek authors named above.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

FRESHMAN CLASS—Harkness' Latin Grammar; Allen's Latin Prose Composition; Selections from Livy; some Philosophical Treatise of Cicero: Horace; Xenophon's Memorabilia; Herodotus; Homer's Odyssey: Jones' Greek Composition; Greek and Latin History; Wentworth's Algebra, Geometry. Plane Trigonometry and Surveying; Kellogg's Rhetoric.

SOPHOMORE CLASS—Selections from Latin Poets; Tacitus; Juvenal or Persius; Allen's Latin Prose; Demosthenes; Sophocles; Plato; Boise's Greek Syntax; French; Wentworth's Spherical Trigonometry; Briggs' Analytical Geometry; Loomis' Calculus; Lounsbury's English Language.

JUNIOR CLASS—Whitney's Elementary German; Goethe's Prose: Ganot's Physics; Newcomb's Astronomy; Greene's Chemistry: Kellerman's Botany; Whately's Rhetoric; Jevon's Logic.

SENIOR CLASS—Walker's Political Economy; Woolsey's International Law, Guizot's History of Civilization; Butler's Analogy: Calderwood's Moral Science; Porter's Intellectual Science; Schwegler's History of Philosophy; Dana's Geology; Orton's Zoology; Brooks' English Literature.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Instruction is given chiefly in connection with text books, but in each department lectures are given by members of the Faculty.

In the study of Chemistry unusual facilities are offered. Each student is expected to do practical work at the tables furnished in a neatly fitted and well-equipped Laboratory.

In Natural History, besides the text-book exercises, frequent dissections are made before the class pursuing Zoology. Field work is done by the class in Botany, and expeditions into the surrounding country by the class studying Geology. A herbarium is prepared by each student of Botany and prizes are awarded for the best collections.

An extensive and completely arranged Cabinet of rocks, minerals and fossils is designed for the constant use of the class in Geology.

The Cabinet and Museum contain a large number of specimens, and are designed especially for the use of the classes in Natural History. The specimens are all placed under their respective classes, are newly arranged in the new cabinet. and are conspicuously labeled.

The College Library contains 16,000 volumes, and a permanent fund has been recently established for its enlargement. The books are conveniently arranged in the new library room and are open to the students from 12 to 2 o'clock every week day.

A College Reading Room, free to all, has periodical literature on file.

The instruction aims to be practical as well as theoretical, and for this reason, in Surveying and the use of the Transit, field practice is given.

There are also numerous prizes offered for excellence in the different departments. These, in connection with the liberal aid by scholarships furnished to those whose circumstances require it, render the tuition of many practically free, and no young man of energy need be deterred by financial considerations from entering the College.

Board at the Boarding Hall for $2 00 per week.

CALENDAR.

1885. Sept. 10.—Fall Term begins, Thursday.
Dec 22 —Fall Term ends, Tuesday.
Winter vacation of two weeks.
1886. Jan. 7.—Winter Term begins, Thursday.
March 23.—Junior Exhibition, Tuesday evening.
March 23.—Winter Term ends, Tuesday.
Spring vacation of two weeks.
April 8.—Spring Term begins, Thursday.
June 22—Annual Examination begins, Tuesday.
June 27.—Baccalaureate Sermon and Anniversary of the Y. M. C. A., Sunday.
June 29.—Anniversary of the Associated Alumni, and Prize Speaking, Tuesday.
June 30.—Commencement, Wednesday.
Summer vacation of ten weeks.
Sept. 9 —Fall Term begins, Thursday,

For Catalogue and any information, address

EZRA BRAINERD;

Middlebury, Vt.

The Undergraduate.

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THE UNDERGRADUATE

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A. VARNEY, '86, *Town and Campus.*
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Address all business communications regarding subscriptions or advertisements to the Business Manager.

EDITORIALS.

WE have issued a large number of extra copies this month, and one is sent to every alumnus of the last twenty years who does not take the paper. We hope that our endeavor to obtain new subscribers will be successful. If it is, our financial support will be good enough to warrant us in making some changes which we are not now able to make for lack of funds. We should like a better quality of paper for the cover, and a new design for the same, and should like to publish more numbers during the year. This we can do if we have a larger subscription list.

The Alumni come here at Commencement, and somebody passes the hat to obtain means for publishing a "Necrology" for the past year, or three years, and some put in a dollar, and some put in more. The UNDERGRADUATE for one dollar not only gives a necrological record from month to month (if necessary), but gives considerable space to news of the Alumni, giving all the news obtainable. Our Personal Editor is always on the lookout for items in the papers concerning Middlebury men, and if anything happens to *you* and it isn't noticed in our paper, it is because we had had no means of learning it.

THE experience of earlier classes has led the present Junior class to question the feasibility of giving the customary Junior Exhibition at the close of this term. The public has given such poor support, notably last year, to the dance which is looked to to defray the expenses of the hall and music, that the affair has been an exhaustive drain on the Juniors' pockets. It is a venerable custom, and it should be a matter of some pride to the college to keep it up, but if it is not "for the fashion of these times" and the circumstances of the college, and not of sufficient interest to be supported by the public, it must in the course of things yield its place.

THE students of Yale recently sent a petition to the Faculty asking that chapel exercises might come half an hour earlier in the morning, so that the various athletic teams could have more time to train for their contests. Upon this becoming public, an excited father writes to the New York *Evening Post:*

Forgive me if I am out of patience. I have a son at Yale College at an annual expense of nearly $2000. I have at sundry times seen reports from your Yale correspondent which led me to wonder what the true course of study might be at that venerable school, but your correspondent's letter of yesterday maddens me. I find that 500 students have petitioned for an earlier chapel hour in order that the "crew" and the "base ball nine" may secure more convenient training hours; that a certain "trainer" has been secured and is even now in New Haven to train the crew, be the prayers early or late; but he will not "coach," Oh, no, "Bob Cook" is coming to do that; that Prof. E. L. Richards is begging money for a new gymnasium, and urges all the students to do the same; that there is a "boom in chess playing;" that there is to be in effect an assessment on the alumni to establish a "Yale political fund," and that there will be a "promenade by the Junior class." a "concert by the Glee Club," and "Germans by the three upper classes." I know one lad of eighteen whom "Bob Cook" will not "coach," who will not join the "Glee Club" nor dance the "German" nor "boom chess" ten days from the date hereof. I can make a slugger or a song-and-dance man of my boy here in New York, with less expense; but I thank your correspondent for information which will plead my excuses for the re-

moval of my son from such idle and belittling influences. I have always remembered with forbearance the remark of my old and venerable friend, the Rev. Dr. Magoun, of Albany, when—speaking of graduates at a college commencement—he said he wondered their fathers did not exclaim at such times, with the Israelites when they relapsed into idolatry, "Behold, we have thrown gold into the fire, and there has come forth this calf!" but I know now something of the spirit that stirred in the reverend gentleman. Unfortunately, I was deprived of collegiate advantages: yet I am glad that I was enabled to do better by the son who had expressed a desire to follow me in an honorable profession—which I trust I have not discredited—but if 500 of his fellow-students meet seriously to disturb the religious ordinances or observances of Yale College for such trifling ends as a "crew" and a "base ball nine," then half the students of the college have lost all sense of personal dignity, and all respect for the traditions which have made their college honored and beloved.

This letter seems to us to have been written in a moment of excitement, or else the writer is not over stocked with common-sense. If the students of Yale College want to get up half an hour earlier that they may have so much more time in the day at their disposal, who ought to find fault? If there is a certain amount of time for study, say five hours, required by the curriculum, and they devote five hours to study, whose business is it whether they "boom chess" or work in the gymnasium at other times? This father would probably pay a high price for an opera ticket, to hear some *prima donna* execute two or three solos in an unknown tongue, but because the Glee Club gives a concert that is much more enjoyable to the majority of people, *his* boy will leave college within "ten days from the date hereof." Because the Faculty and students of Yale College want a new gymnasium, which will give his son better opportunity for exercise and physical development, (which all sane persons allow is indispensable to every student,) there will be one less student at Yale to come under the influence of a man whose business it is to see that the students do not let their minds outgrow their bodies.

When this father wants to complain again, it might be well for him to take a subject on which he will not lay himself so open to attack.

THE Freshmen have made their *debut* on the college stage. They showed remarkable forethought in learning their declamations several days in advance and remembering them; for it is a fact that all passed through the Sophomore groans without a flunk. The Sophs made a greater effort than has been made for several years to scare the Freshmen and cause a disgraceful ending to Regulus, Spartacus, Washington, and other heroes celebrated in Freshman declamations. But the Freshmen, aided by the encouraging looks of the young ladies of the High School, who had come up almost *en masse* to hear the Freshmen speak, did themselves proud, and we expect they will take the Parkerian prizes at Commencement by bursts of eloquence that a Webster or a Choate might be proud of.

The Professor of Elocution looked annoyed, to say the least, but he has probably learned by this time that Sophomore groans and applause are legitimate at the first two rhetoricals of Winter term.

THERE has been in successful operation at Johns Hopkins University since 1884 The Students' House of Commons, a society which appears to have peculiar advantages over the traditional form of debating clubs, while its object is the same—the promotion of the art of debate. It is, indeed, in increasing popularity, and promises to be permanent, while all other organizations of like character at the University have only held the favor and interest of the students for a time, succeeding each other in the tenure of only a short life. The form of the constitution adopted, with slight adaptation, from that of the Commons of the English Parliament gives the superior attraction to this society. It introduces, in brief, the element of a tangible recognition of the advantage in debate, inciting greater rivalry and emulation proportionate to the greater reward of success. Following the manner, as suggested above, of the British House of Commons, the society divides i self on every question into the Ministry, with whom rest all the honors of office, and the Opposition who seek to overthrow the Government and invest themselves with its powers. A majority for the Opposition defeats the Ministry and compels its resignation. In this way the feature of political rivalry is added. It has been suggested that a familiarity with the methods of proceedure of their own Congress would be more desirable for young Americans than a knowledge of English institutions, and that a substitution be made of a Congressional for a Parliamentary form of constitution. This objection was proposed in the *Nation* of Dec. 3, 1885, and replied to in its next number, where it was pointed out that in the present working of Congress matters of legislation are pretty much distributed among committees, precluding any opportunity for general argument and debate in the House. It seems as if we might, on this evidence, waive our patriotism.

The establishment and survival in this college of a society of such promising conditions seems to us not impossible, and very desirable. If once under way it might fill a need which at present is deplorably felt, a good literary association such as the old Philomathesian was. The college has enough members to make a combined effort for such an object successful. It is proposed to make such an effort.

AT the monthly meeting of the Nineteenth Century Club, in New York city, February 3d, Presidents Eliot of Harvard and McCosh of Princeton gave their opposing views on "The Place Religion Should Have in a College" in much the same way in which they discussed, pro and con, the elective system some time since. Their respective positions on this new question are quite in keeping with their positions on the other. In this last discussion they have indicated more clearly the radical difference in their ideas as to what a college should be. They are at issue, in brief, on the point of the mutual relation of college and student, Dr. McCosh putting the college more in *loco parentis*, while President Eliot advocates the student's independence of any such directing or constraining care. This is the whole matter of the question of electives and likewise of the place of religion in colleges. In consistency with his standing on the one question President Eliot is the champion of non-sectarian institutions, while as consistently, on the other hand, Dr. McCosh thinks religion should have a more prominent and assured position than where no particular form of religious belief is inculcated. That is the difference; one would give young men—

> "Free space for every human doubt
> That the whole mind might orb about,"

in religious matters, the other advocates the *inculcation* of religious doctrine. Both are equally resolved that religion in some form is essential. President Eliot says "nobody knows how to teach morality effectively without religion." But, while Dr. McCosh would put religion into their hands, President Eliot would leave young men to find it for themselves. Aside from this aspect of their ideas on this question as presented in these papers, President Eliot compared colleges as of three classes, the thorough-going denominational, the commonest style of American colleges, the semi-denominational, and the unsectarian. His characterization of the first is worth copying as a stricture on the sometime condition of our own institution:

> First—The thorough-going denominational college. At such a college, there is no toleration of other faiths or rituals. This frank, positive attitude is entirely respectable. There is a place for them. The objections to them are: the statesman's, they perpetuate race distinctions; the broad religionist's, they divide the Christian house against itself on narrow issues; the philosopher's, the education they give does not yield openness of mind or liberality of sentiment; the man of the world's, sheltered plants do not prove hardy. To minimize these objections send boys to such colleges from 15 to 18 or 19 years of age and then to a larger college where all denominations meet.

He says:

> My point of view is that of one who believes that the unsectarian college is the most useful, but by no means the only useful kind, in a country which has no established church and no dominant sect.

Dr. McCosh sees danger ahead in the temptation for young men with allegiance unattached by college training to any definite faith, of floating easily into the dark waters of agnosticism.

LITERARY.

RICHARD COBDEN.

THE Life of Richard Cobden is a late addition to the list of biographies, valuable both historically and in a literary point of view, which John Morley has produced. Mr. Morley has restricted himself to the biographical branch of literature and from the superiority of his work would seem to have well discerned his peculiar aptitude. In that uniformly excellent series of lives of English Men of Letters, for which much credit is due him as editor, it is safe to say that the life of Burke from his own pen is up to the mark. There are not lacking instances of men who seem particularly fitted for this class of writing, as Parton the voluminous American biographer, but Mr. Morley undoubtedly, considering the amount and quality of his productions, holds pre-eminence among such writers of his day. His style is marked by naturalness and forcibleness of expression, felicitous use of language, and an uncommonly adequate appreciation of the possibilities of making his subject an interesting figure. The Life of Cobden differs from the generality of his works in being more a mechanical compilation of facts, and lacking the pleasing dress which generally lends attractiveness to his writings. This may in great part be accounted for as due to the character of his subject. In dealing

with the history of Cobden's life there would naturally be a good many matters of st ıtistical detail, and a great deal of mere explanation of the political situation necessary, limiting the display of rhetoric consistently with a volume of moderate size. In fact the edition cut down by the exclusion of all extraneous details which has been thought advisable, is still rather an aggregation of dry facts than a biography of purely personal interest. It is thus not distinctively the style of book for which Mr. Morley is most popular, but has in the few glimpses we have of the author the peculiar satisfactoriness of his usual style. It is not that Mr. Morley does not write here with his usual grace and force, but that he is hampered and kept in the background by the limitations imposed by the necessary treatment of his subject. This book seems less valuable biographically, because of its lack of fullness in this direction, than historically as an account of that interesting period in English politics not altogether independent of the conditions of Continental affairs, whose great interest is the success of the cause to which Cobden gave his life. A sufficient history of the progress of the anti-corn law cause in England involves a presentation of of the complexity of circumstances accompanying its several stages, embracing the records of parliaments and all other indications of the attitude of the people toward the question Cobden agitated, and its gradual persuasion to his position. The full knowledge of the situation Mr. Morley exhibits shows an exhaustive enquiry into the politics of the time in England and familiarity with the condition of things on the Continent. It is reported that Mr. Morley is to give up his literary occupation for political life; his inclination toward politics explains the multiplicity of information on English political history to be found in this volume. Judging from the ability he displays as a writer he will certainly play no inconspicuous part in political life, while it is to be hoped that he may be allowed leisure to continue his contributions to literature.

Richard Cobden by the time he was thirty, before he gave himself to public life, had made his mark as a smart business man. From a subordinate position in his uncle's employ he became himself the head of a firm manufacturing a superior kind of calico prints. In his business career, in the early part of which he was thrown in with all sorts of men in all parts of the country, it may be supposed that he made observations to which may be traced his economic faith. After travels on the Continent and in America, in the latter as agent for some Englishmen, he published two pamphlets on the political situation, bearing chiefly on the relation between England and Russia. Soon he became wholly engrossed in the problem of the amelioration of the general condition in England and Ireland, seeing its solution in the adoption of that doctrine to which his name is forever attached. The financial situation was bad, the poor were suffering and demanding relief. Cobden's immediate object was the repeal of the Corn Law to alleviate at once the pressing necessities of the poor, with the prospect of a final revolution in the protective system by the gradual relinquishment of less important tariffs. It was now that he joined with Mr. Bright in the most active efforts to gain acceptance for their ideas. They became the foremost agitators of the anti-cornlaw cause now gradually gaining disciples. The work they did was marvellous, haranguing crowds night after night for years from one end of the country to the other. The two never had a serious disagreement, their whole concern being apparently diverted from personal matters and concentrated on the advancement of their doctrines. Cobden's business deprived of his personal management went to pieces and he had to be set on his feet financially, while he continued to give his whole energy to the work of persuading the people. Considering the continued strain on mind and body it seems remarkable that Cobden's health did not break down. He himself attributed its preservation to the fact that he was able to snatch sleep at all odd moments. He acquired a remarkable faculty of indifference to all disturbances. As early as 1846 Cobden, for it was he principally, had brought the country to his opinion, the last point gained being the conversion of Lord John Russell and Sir Robert Peel through their realization of the necessity of instant relief for Ireland now threatened with famine. Peel, then prime minister, after long hanging back at last acknowledged the corn and the force of Cobden's arguments. The Corn Law was repealed. Improvement in the condition of the poor was almost immediate. Cobden, as all men who have borne the brunt of the battle for great reforms, was more or less calumniated, and it was charged that while he was preaching the cause of the poor he was making a fortune in his business by grinding them. The fact was that he lost his whole fortune

by transferring his energies from his business, and that after the consummation of his ambition it was necessary for him to accept a testimonial of £60,000 or £70,000 tendered him by his grateful beneficiaries. The success of Cobden and Bright in persuading the whole English people to their ideas should be the greatest encouragement to the men to whom it may fall to preach their faith in this country.

THE GAL FOR ME.

THE gal that treats my dawg aright,
Oh, she's the gal for me!
When I come off the hills las' night,
Consid'able tired, for me,
And my dawg, the same was he,
I saundered into Pepperells'
An' sot ri' daown mongst supper smells
To rest me for awhile.

'Twas there the slickest gal I see
An' she hed jes' the cutest smile!
An' she shed it onter me.
On ter the crane the samp pot hung
A bubblin' merrily,
An' as towards her it she swung
So low an' sweet a rhyme she sung,
A kitchen saint seemed she,
With lips an' cheeks like piny blows,
An' hair like yaller silk,
An' pas' describin' eyes an' nose.
An' when she fed me samp an' milk,
Till heart and stomerk was full's a bee
O' sweets in a July basswood tree,
Then thinks sez I to myself sez I,
"You air the gal o' the world for me!"
Jes' then ol' Drive come sneakin' in.
An' curled hisself the fire beside,
An' she commit' a weeked sin—
She kicked him with her pooty foot
An' cried, "Git aout, you nasty coot!
Haoun' dawgs I never *could* abide."

Kicked the dawg 't hes fellered wi' me
Till it ain't me an him, but we!
Then thinks sez I to myself sez I,
"You ain't no gal for me. Good night!
If we was wed an' hed some chicks
You'd be a givin' them yer kicks
When you wa' n't kickin' of my haoun';
An' it he an' them wa' n't handy raoun',
Like's not you'd be a cuffin' me.
The gal that treats my dawg aright,
Oh, *she's* the gal for me."

Truly not yourn, S. L.—*Forest and Stream.*

Every young man has a fortune in the fact of his youth. Well-directed, educated will-power is what a young man needs.

SWIMMING A HERD OF CATTLE IN THE WEST.

AMONG the many duties of a cow-boy's life on the western plains, swimming a herd of cattle across a large river is one of the most difficult and trying, but at the same time most interesting to an observer. It is even a harder task, I think, for the time being, than the round-up, though of course that occupies weeks of unceasing labor, night as well as day.

I had the opportunity of seeing 5000 head of cattle in two different herds swim the Yellowstone. Our position was on a high hill immediately overlooking the scene and it was a spectacle so grand that I willingly went without dinner to see it, for it requires a day or more to cross such a herd.

Now the Yellowstone at this point is a thousand feet wide and its current is over six miles an hour, so one can understand that it would take a very strong swimmer to gain a point anywhere near opposite his place of starting. At this time, however, since the river was low, the cattle were driven without much difficulty out upon a low flat island, about 200 feet from shore, and which was reached by fording and swimming a very little.

But here, when they attempted to go on with the herd, the fun began. The cattle, after having once taken the water, did not at all relish the idea of venturing into the rather dubious looking stream beyond, and they uttered their dislikes in bellowings that could be heard for miles around. Their noise almost drowned the voices of the cow-boys, who numbered about ten with each herd. Their herd of horses, about 40, going ahead, took to the water like ducks, and swam bravely over. Their puffing and snorting with their noses just out of water seemed to indicate that they enjoyed it rather than otherwise. They came up briskly upon the shore, dripping and shaking their sides, and quietly went to grazing upon the fodder they had certainly earned well.

After endeavoring for some time to get the cattle driven into the water and across—sometimes by good luck they cross them in a continuous line—a small handful, started more by main force than by anything else, at last took the water and struck the opposite shore a quarter of a mile below. Then soon a bunch of 200 went over, and in this way, in large and small bunches, they were finally all crossed.

Occasionally the cattle would get to milling in the water (that is, going round and round in a circle,) and a cow-boy might be seen, perfectly nude, upon his horse in the midst, endeavoring to turn them. Sometimes they succeeded in this, but more often the cattle rushed wildly past, placing the men in a very perilous position. At one time I saw fellow thrown while swimming his horse in mid-stream. The horse swam away to the other shore and he drifted down stream, until picked up by a man in a boat. At another time one of the men was thrown from his horse in deep water, but by a powerful effort caught and mounted him again and rode in to shore as if nothing had happened.

Meantime, while all this was happening in the water, the scene on the shore was unusually lively. All were busy in working the cattle; cow-boys shouted and cattle bellowed, and altogether it sounded as loud and terriffic as the din that arose about Gideon. Every few minutes a rider would pe seen scampering over the island after an unruly cow, swearing, no doubt, if he could have been heard, by all the gods of the western plains, because she did not stay with the herd. Nor is danger entirely wanting. Occasionally an angry bull may turn upon a rider, and then with the tables turned he flees for his life, or, if too hard pressed, checks Mr. Toro with a bullet from his six-shooter—the cow-boy's inseparable companion.

It is a very pretty sight to see the cows swim with their calves. The calves swim on the up-stream side of their mothers, and hold their noses over the cows' backs, so that they will remain together. Then they arrive on *terra firma* at the same time and are not troubled with the difficult job of finding one another. Very often I saw cows that had come across without their calves, "stem the raging tide" once more and go in search of them.

The bulls showed the effect of the drive worst of all and after the swim came out onto land very slowly, foot-sore from carrying their huge bodies over the long distance.

After all are crossed, the cattle are "rounded up," and while the rest turn in one or two men are put on "night herd," for, tired as they are, this must be done, or the herd would be in bad shape in the morning.

The next day, accompanied by a noise louder than forty brass bands, the slow march over the prairie is resumed.

THE INTER-COLLEGIATE Y. M. C. A. MOVEMENT.

BY L. D. WISHARD, GENERAL COLLEGE SECRETARY.

[Published by request]

IN June, 1877, twenty-five students from twenty-one colleges in eleven States, met in Louisville, Ky., at the International Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations, and organized an Inter-Collegiate department of the Y. M. C. A. The purpose of this movement is the formation of Young Men's Christian Associations in every higher institution, and the union of these Associations for mutual helpfulness in cultivating the entire field of Christian work among students.

The college delegates at this convention devised a system of inter-collegiate co-operation, and at their request the International Committee secured a College Secretary to prosecute the organization and development of College Associations. He began his work in September, 1877.

The Field.—The following table indicates the number of young men in the Protestant colleges and higher institutions in the United States, and the extent to which Christian work has been organized in them under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association:

No. Institutions	No. Young Men	No. Associations
300 Colleges	45,000	157
275 Normals	25,000	13
150 Preparatory Schools	10,000	27
90 Schools of Science	12,000	11
150 Medical Colleges	15,000	2
200 Commercial Colleges	45,000	
50 Law Colleges	3,000	
1,215	155,000	210

These men will, because of their education, do more for or against Christ than any other class. If they are saved it will be through the influence of the men with whom they are more closely associated than they ever will be with men after leaving college. While statistics are somewhat difficult to obtain in most of these institutions, it has been clearly ascertained that less than half of the young men in the 300 colleges are professing Christians. It is the testimony of many educators that an exceedingly small per cent. of men who leave college unconverted ever accept Christ. There is urgent reason why the entire Christian force in our colleges should be so organized and distributed that

every Christian student will do definite work for a definite person. This the College Young Men's Christian Association aims to accomplish.

Purpose and Plan.—This is six-fold—

First. *Individual Work.* Every new student is approached as soon as he enters college and is warmly invited to associate himself with the Christian men by uniting with the Association. By doing this, he takes a pronounced stand for Christ at the very beginning, and if he is not a Christian he becomes associated with Christians and finds his college fellowship among them.

Second. *The Bible Training Class* is an essential part of the work. In this men study the Bible with the definite purpose of learning how to use it in dealing with the unconverted, in removing their objections and leading them to Christ.

Third. *Devotional Meetings* are held by and for students.

Fourth. *Missionary Meetings* are held in which the condition and needs of the foreign and home fields are considered, and men are led to confront the practical question of their responsibility to the salvation of all men, not only as prospective ministers, but as medical missionaries.

Fifth. College neighborhood work, in Sunday-schools, prayer-meetings, hospitals, jails, alms houses, etc., is undertaken.

Sixth. *Inter-Collegiate Co-operation.* This is one of the distinguishing features of the College Association movement, and by it every other department of the work receives valuable stimulus. Correspondence is interchanged by committees appointed for the purpose; publications are circulated; conventions are attended which invariably give stimulus to the college work, and visits are exchanged which secure the most practical methods of work to all.

The Work of the College Secretary.—His business is to organize and develop the Association in the colleges.

The prosecution of his work for the past eight years has involved:

First. *A Correspondence* of 4,100 written and 7,600 papyrograph letters, in which innumerable questions have been asked and answered concerning every phase of the work. This correspondence has extended to every American college.

Second. *Department of Publication.* Forty-seven numbers, or 167,300 copies, of the *College Bulletin,* besides 15,000 pamphlets and as many circulars relating to the work, have been distributed by the International Committee, through his agency.

Third. *Conventions.* He has attended seventy-nine conventions, including international, national, state, provincial, district, and exclusively students' conferences, in the United States, Canada, England, Scotland and Germany. In these conventions he has met 13,000 students from over 200 colleges, and has by public addresses and individual conversation instructed them in the work. An equal number of students attended as many other conventions, where they have been dealt with by other Secretaries of the International Committee and by State Secretaries.

Fourth. *Visitation.* He has made 402 visits to 217 different Colleges in thirty States and in Canada. Through this agency the College Secretary meets the students face to face, talks with them collectively and individually about their work, helps them to overcome difficulties, and opens up new departments of work. Thus far his visits have been mostly devoted to Christians, arousing and setting them at work. He has, however, sought every possible opportunity to impress upon unconverted students the importance of decision for Christ.

Results.—It is impossible to estimate the results of such a work. It is also impossible to over-estimate the results.

The College Secretary receives annual reports from every College Association, the summary of which affords a pretty correct idea of the progress and condition of the work. The following summary is gleaned from the last reports, and indicates the condition of the work in May, 1885.

1. There are 210 College Associations, over 185 of which have been organized since the work was inaugurated, in June, 1877.

2. The total membership of the Association exceeds 10,000.

3. All of the Associations conduct devotional and business meetings, the majority maintain missionary meetings and meetings for Bible study, and a large number report work done in the college neighborhood.

4. Forty-four have rooms furnished and devoted exclusively to their purposes. Princeton College Association has a building valued at $20,000. The Association of Hanover College, Indiana, has one erected at a cost of $1,000. A building worth $50,000 will soon be dedicated at Yale, and the Toronto University Association will enter a new building in a short time.

5. 115 Associations observed the day of prayer for colleges, the last Thursday in January, and 101 the day of prayer for young men, the second Sunday in November.

6. There are about 40,000 students in these colleges, not oves 15,000 of whom are professing Christians.

7. Over 1,700 students professed conversion last college year, and nearly 10,000 have professed conversion during the past eight years. Careful inquiry shows that a large percentage of these conversions was a direct result of College Association work.

8. 2,370 students in these colleges are reported as candidates for the ministry, 116 of whom have been converted since entering college, 35 of whom were converted last year. 102 of these are reported as having been influenced in their decision for the ministry by the College Association.

9. 187 are reported as intending to be foreign missionaries, several of them medical missionaries. 11 of these have been converted since entering college. 41 are reported as having been influenced in their decision for the foreign field by the work of the College Association.

The following facts deserve special mention:

First. The formation of the College Young Women's Christian Association, already numbering eighty organizations, and enlisting 2,000 college girls in the same kind of work which the College Young Men's Christian Association does for young men.

Second. The Medical Students' Missionary Conferences, which are held in the leading cities where medical colleges are located. These conferences have been the means of laying before 2,000 medical students the nature and needs of medical foreign missions, and physicians have gone and are going abroad as a result.

Third. The Bible Training Class. In response to requests for help in the study of the Bible in dealing with the unconverted, the International Committee have recently issued a printed outline of Bible Study for the Training Class, which is being widely circulated. Classes of about twelve each are being formed in many colleges, and in a number of colleges several such classes are at work.

The demands of this work are so great that ten men could be fully occupied in it. An additional Secretary of the International Committee has recently been secured, Mr. C. K. Ober of the Class of '83, in Williams College, who has shown remarkable adaptability to the work. His successful activity assures greatly increased results.

Through the influence of Mr. Moody, the International Committee has secured a tour of visitation in a number of our leading colleges by Mr. J. E. K. Studd, Class of '83, Cambridge University, England. He was Captain of the University Cricket Eleven, and exerted the great influence his position afforded him in earnest Christian work. His account of the great religious movement in the English and Scotch universities, and the recent departure for China, as missionaries, of a band of Cambridge's best men, and his earnest testimony for Christ, produce a deep impression wherever he goes.

But what are three men among 150,000 students, scattered through all our States? They cannot cover one-quarter of the wide, white field. If this ripened grain is not garnered, it will go to ruin. Will the Churches pray that more laborers may be speedily sent into this harvest? The college boys feel a peculiar liberty in making this appeal to the Churches, for this movement is directly traceable to the Day of Prayer for Colleges. Let the faith of the Church be rekindled by the fact that ten thousand students have professed Christ during the past eight years, as a result of this work, and may it be increased ten-fold, because of the awful fact that during these eight years fully one hundred thousand men have left college unconverted. We must reverse these figures. It ought to be done—it can be done, and it shall be done if the Church will pray with increased faith, observing not only one day of prayer, but many, and consecrate a part of her treasury to the enlargement of this work.

EXCHANGES.

The *Lombard Review* comes to us still in spite of its dreadful threat of last fall. And we should miss its spicy exchange column if it should stop. Naturally, being from the West, we don't expect you to be "bluffed," and you "show down" a first-rate literary article, *viz*: A sketch of James Russell Lowell. We hope it was not written *Snnday*. We miss its directory. Where's your concentrated inhabitant?

We quote the following from *The Rouge et Noir*, a carefully conducted Canadian paper, on the subject of "Prohibition in the North-West:"

The whole system of endeavoring to compel a nation to become sober or moral in any way by legislative measures, no matter how incapable its people may be of self-control, is fundamentally and fatally wrong. Here, as everywhere, the true remedy is found in educating the community up to the standard of choosing right when wrong lies within its reach. Respect a man and he will respect himself. Treat him like a child, and he will indulge with all the wild thoughtlessness of unreasoning childhood in the follies which manhood's knowledge has taught him.

* * * * * *

To tamper with the free agency of man, an eternal and God-given gift, has ever been a dangerous and useless experiment. Appeal rather, to his strong spirit of manhood, which prompts him to refuse to yield to temptation, no matter how powerful it may be, instead of weakening his will and dethroning his self-respect by the cast-iron restriction of "Thou shalt not!"

Here in Vermont the prohibitory law has been evaded, and in many towns it is a dead letter. We think that a law that is so evidently contrary to the wishes of the majority and so little respected should be repealed at once. Here in the States the Prohibitory party consists, mainly, of the hungriest office-seekers possible to imagine.

The Rochester *Campus* has discontinued its Willie W. Williamson articles, owing to little Willie's death. They were very enjoyable.

The *Cynic* regularly puts in an appearance and can be depended on to do justice to the institution it represents.

The *Dartmouth* very unkindly prints that old, old chestnut, the clod-hopper yarn.

The *Bates Student* appears with a new and improved cover. Some of the students act as pedagogues during the winter.

One of them thus graphically describes his experience with country viands: "They have just killed a cow and a pig at my boarding-place and I eat so much days that I dream nights I am driving an innumerable multitude of *cows* an infinite number of miles; only to be chased back again an infinite number of miles by a countless multitude of *hogs*."

Good! We have been there. Once we boarded where we ate ham and eggs three times a day until we couldn't look a hen in the face without blushing. The snap and pluck developed in such an institution as Bates reacts on the *Student* and makes it a welcome guest on our table.

The *Irving Literary Gazette* has about the sharpest exchange column of the month, but its get up is more that of a worldly weekly than a college paper. Put on more style and don't clip so much from the newspapers. Of what earthly use to an outsider is it to look for the names of *nineteen young ladies* in the puzzle department?

We regret the *Bowdoin Orient* has dropped its exchange column.

Among other papers that denounce cribbing is the *Tuftonian* with an argument that final examinations be abolished. We do not see how the Faculty can arrive at any adequate idea of how the students have profited by their work without final examinations. We quote the following letter for the benefit of our co-eds.

ANOTHER OBJECTION TO CO-EDUCATION.

Mr. editor:—I was glad to Lern that the Centiments of the college are against coeducation. I Voted against it Because i didn't Want to have to wash my Face and put On a clean Coller every day, as I Should have to Do if Girls were Let in to tufts. I don't want to be a Dude just Yet.

AN EIGHTY-NINE MAN.

College Hill, Jan. 3, Eighteen hundred and eighty-six.

The UNDERGRADUATE has received the following exchanges since the last issue: Adelphian, Archon, Ariel, Bates Student, Bowdoin Orient, Campus, Colby Echo, College Argus, College Mercury, College Rambler, Dartmouth, Hamilton Literary Monthly, Haverfordian, Hillsdale Herald, Irving Literary Gazette, Lombard Review, Lutherville Seminarian, News Letter, Normal News, Northwestern, Oberlin Review, Pacific Pharos, Phillipian, Polytechnic, Res Academicæ, Rouge et Noir, Rockford Seminary Magazine, Targum, Troy High School Record, Troy Polytechnic, Tuftonian, University Cynic, W T I, Wm. Jewell Student, Yankton Student, York Collegian.

REVIEWS.

The February *Century* opens with a biographical and critical sketch of Antoine Louis Barye, fully illustrated with examples of his art. The country's recent acquisition of the Barye bronzes of Baltimore gives the article especial interest. The fifth in the series of papers on Recent Architecture in America, by Mrs. Schuyler van Rensselaer, confines itself to city dwellings represented by handsome cuts of the latest thing in metropolitan palaces whose almost fantastical designs seem to tax the artists' ingenuity, if not his taste. The Dance in Place Congo by Cable, with accompanying songs from several contributors, is a grotesque picture preserving an odd bit of our colonial history, a feature of the French period of Mr. Cable's favorite Louisiana. The first part of Frank Stockton's A Borrowed Month is characteristic, being original and untrammeled by any considerations

of human probability. Such license as he assumes in the conditions of his story leave it only the interest of ingenious imagining. Part I. of Mr. Howells' new story, The Minister's Charge; or The Apprenticeship of Lemuel Barker, has all the marks of Mr. Howells' own. There is a nice case in the dissection of Mr. Sewell's conscience, who by the way, is an acquaintance of Mr. Howells' readers; one of the nicest operations, perhaps, this anatomist's delicate art has compassed. If we were to be one of Mr. Howells' characters, a subject for his minute dissection, we should liken our condition to Tityus', with vultures forever rummaging and probing the bowels of our inner consciousness. The incident of the city sharks' sharp practice on the unsophisticated Lemuel suggests that Mr. Howells might have made a successful bunco-steerer if he had not turned his attention to literature. This shows the universal power of mind. The story opens with a prosaicness and commonplaceness that is only relieved by occasional flashing subtleties, almost conceits, and a constant effervescence of wit, with always the sure insistence on our attention of truth. In Open Letters is International Copyright, Plain Speech from American Authors: James Russell Lowell and Forty-four others, a very strong expression of an unanimous sentiment. It is a cry in chorus against a palpable injustice; against our legislatures' lack of appreciation of the urgency and gravity of this abuse. These men evince as much disgust with the general indisposition to remedy it as Charles Dickens did when, on his first visit to this country, he tried to stir popular sentiment from its apathy toward this matter. The encouragements Henry Clay gave him have had no more fruit until to-day than if they were never given. If Dickens was actuated by a selfish and personal interest, no English writer, because none have been so widely read in America as he, has felt so much the injustice of the piracy of his books. His case illustrates one aspect of the wrong. But American authors put their cause on these grounds—aside from that of common equity: protection for themselves, and consideration for the serious interests of the country; to keep a market for their own productions by preventing underselling by cheap editions of pirated foreign works, and to ensure for the country a native literature, not a foreign. To show the importance of this last consideration, one American publisher declares that he has many manuscripts which would make valuable publications, but which are crowded out by foreign reprints in cheap form.

In the *Atlantic* Charles Egbert Craddock lifts us up In the Clouds by her powers of description, holding us always in the midst of beauty, which she seems to copy nature well in varying. Will she ever exhaust her mountains' charm or our appreciation? The story grows in interest, too. This number is distinguished by a poem by Whittier—The Homestead. Other of thc contents are, Salem Cupboards, by Eleanor Putnam, Ministerial Responsibility and The Constitution by Abbot Lawrence Lowell, An American Soldier in China, continuations of James' and Mrs. Oliphant's novels, etc.

Among the contents of the March *Harper's* an Iron City beside the Ruhr by Moncure D. Conway, being principally an account of the manufacture of Krupp guns, and The City of Cleveland by Edmund Kirke, are elaborately illustrated. In the Editor's Study Mr. Howells is very entertaining. He mingles humor and philosophy in just the right proportion, and with delightful familiarity and ease, seems to be the right man in the right place. His talk on poetry is inimitable, and not least interesting are his personal confidences on that head. His remarks on "genius" are eminently sensible and at the same time so humorously put that the blending of wit and reason gives them a fascination. The Study is one of the most attractive features of the magazine.

In *The Academy* of January 30 is a notable contribution from Professor Dowden on Shakespeare's Sonnets, summarizing the latest evidence on their history which recent study and research has brought to light.

The first issue of *The Citizen*, published under the auspices of the American Institute of Civics, is an attractive looking paper. It takes for its motto: "Good Government through Good Citizenship, and is to be the exponent of that idea.

PERSONALS.

The Alumni are requested to forward any information relative to former students at Middlebury which it may chance to be in their power to furnish.

'35. Henry Hall delivers his three lectures on the early history of Vermont at Montpelier, February 24, 27 and March 1.

'40. The Hon. E. J. Phelps gave a brilliant recep-

tion in London, Feb. 22, in honor of Washington's birth-day. Among the guests were Viscount and Lady Wolseley, Earl and Countess Spencer and a number of other notable persons both resident and visiting Americans.

Mr. Phelps is receiving marked attention throughout England. He has become involved in the "Best Hundred Books" controversy. To the list of books he adds Irving's essays, Webster's speeches and Motley's and Prescott's histories. He replies to the *Pall Mall Gazette:* "It seems to me not easy to lay out a course of reading that shall be of universal application. So much depends upon the cast of the reader's mind, his taste (if he has any), and the line of study he wishes to follow, 'the best laid scheme' may still 'gang aft a-gley.' * * * * * * * The reader who does not keep up a sound digestion will be apt to find good books disagree with him, and will only help to illustrate what is already sufficien'ly proved, that it is much easier to make a pedant, a prig or a blatherskite than it is to make a soholar."

'42. Columbus Smith and family of West Salisbury, who have been absent for nearly two years traveling in foreign countries, are now stopping in the southern part of Switzerland, near Lake Geneva. Mr. Smith thinks of leaving there, March 1, to go to Germany, and will then go down the Rhine to Belgium. He will then stop at Holland, go from there to England, where he will remain for awhile, and return to Vermont early in the season.—*Rutland Herald.*

'58. Stephen A. Walker has been appointed, by the President, the United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York. *Harper's Weekly* says of him: "His early experience in teaching and his natural inclination gave him a great interest in the subject of public education, and he has become best known to his fellow-citizens as an active and prominent member of the Board of Education, on which he has served for the last ten years. For seven years he has been President of the Board, and to his zeal has been largely due the high state of efficiency to which its work has been raised. He has been constantly watchful of the interests of the schools, and opposed to every movement, political or otherwise, calculated to impair their usefulness. Mr. Walker has never taken an active part in political management, but in 1881 he consented to be a candidate for Surrogate, when Mr. Delano C. Calvin was the Tammany candidate for re-election, and the County Democracy candidate withdrew almost on the eve of election. Mr. Rollins, the present incumbent of the office, was the Republican candidate, and Mr. Walker received the lowest vote. He is understood to be a member of the County Democracy organization, but his appointment, which came to him from the President without solicitation or suggestion from any quarter, was received with satisfaction and approval by all parties and factions. Mr. Walker is a member of the New York Bar Association, and a lawyer of commanding ability, but his distinguishing trait is an elevation of character and purpose that begets implicit confidence.

'64. James K. Batchelder,—Lawyer,—Arlington, Vt.; State's Attorney, Bennington Co.; Speaker of Vt. House of Representatives; candidate for Gov.

Ezra Brainerd,—Valedictorian,—Tutor, '64,-'66; graduated at Andover Theol. Sem.; Prof. of Physics and Applied Math. since '68. Now Acting Pres. of Middlebury College.

J. W. Burnham,—clerk in Pa.,—Book-keeper at Rockland, Mich. In orange culture at Apopka, Fla.

Francis G. Clark,—successful lawyer in Belle Plain, Ia., and Cedar Rapids, Ia.

L. H. Hemenway,—salutatorian,—M. D. from Univ. Vt., '67.—several years in St. Paul, Minn.,—practising now at Manchester, Vt.

John A. Mead,—A. M., M. D. from Coll. Phys. and Surg. '67,—Surgeon Gen. Vt. '78-'80,—Rutland, Vt.

Calvin D. Noble,—A. M. '67,—Four years in literary work,—pastor at Cleveland, O., Chicago, Ill., and Riverside, Cal., where occurred his death, July 12, 1885.

Charles E. Prentiss,—A. M.,—M. D. from Georgetown Coll. '68,—In Loan Div. of Treas. Dep't, Washington, D. C.—went to Europe on Loan Commission,—practiced medicine in Washington, '79,-'82,—now in Middlebury.

G. R. W. Scott,—A. M., D. D. '83,—graduated at Andover Theo. Sem.—pastor at Newport, N. H., '67-'75, and Fitchburg, Mass,—now traveling in Europe.

W. C. Tilden,—A. M.,—M. D. from Georgetown Univ, '67,—Prof. of Chemistry in the same, also in Howard Univ.,—Government chemist.

W. H. Wolcott,—A. M.,—grad. at Union Theo.

Sem.,—pastor at Wadhams Mills, N. Y., Dudley, Mass., and East Taunton, Mass., since '80.

Non-graduates as follows:

G. H. Bailey,—enlisted in 6th Vt. Vols.—grad. at Bangor Theo. Sem., '67,—pastor at Newport, Vt., Toledo, O., Griggsville, Ill., Fairport, N Y., and Moravia, N. Y.; H. W. Bennett,—Ensign in Vt. Vols., and died June 26. 1861; Henry A. Butler,—merchant at Jamaica, Vt., and died in Chicago, Ill., March 20, 1869; F. M. Edgerton,—Dress manufacturer in New York; Amasa O. Gates,—enlisted in Vt. Vols.—druggist at Morrisville, Vt.; E. V. N. Hitchcock,—Capt. and A. D. C. to Gen. Butler.—Milan, Italy; H. D. Smith,—paving contractor, Chicago, Ill.; Eugene Wilber,—enlisted in U. S. Vols.—Lawrenceville, N. Y.; Cyrus Thomas,—Prof. of Latin and Greek, Howe Lit. Inst., Lucerne, Minn.; E. N. Wood,—A. M. Hon., Midd.,—In U. S. Navy,—died at Santa Barbara, Cal., Oct. 10, 1874.

'66,—Rev. Willard D. Brown, at Auburn Theo. Sem. '66–'69,—pastor at Gilbertville, Mass., since '70.

Royal J. Eddy, M. D., Univ. Vt., '68,—practising at Glens Falls, N. Y.,—coroner of Warren co.

Thomas Swift Ford,—lawyer at Columbia, Minn.,—elected to Minn. House of Reps. in '69–'71,—Dist. Atty., 1st Judicial Dist. of Minn. in '75 and 7th Dist. in '77 and '79.

Julius S. Grinnell,—city attorney, Chicago, Ill.

Nathan R. Nichols,—valedictorian,—taught at Castleton, Vt., and Andover Theo. Sem.—pastor at Westford, Mass., Ackworth, N. H., Barnet and Norwich,—recently called to Dartmouth College, Prof. of Evidences of Christianity.

Leroy M. Pierce,—salutatorian,—grad. at Andover Theo. Sem.,—pastor at Provincetown, Mass., and Bernardston, Mass., since '73.

Henry J. Porter,—Freeport, Ill.

E. J. Ranslow,—grad. at Auburn Theo. Sem.,—pastor at Swanton, Vt., and Wells River, Vt.

A. B. Shepard,—Prin. of Lawrenceville Academy, '69-'75—lawyer at Washington, N. Y.

Abner Smith,—lawyer at Chicago, Ill., 15 Aldine Sqr.

Oscar H. Stearns,—Brooklyn, N. Y.

Non-graduates: T. M. Chapman, merchant and lumber dealer at Middlebury, Vt.,—gone with his family for the winter to the Bermudas; Samuel B. Green, farmer at Sheldon, Vt.; John W. Lovett,—book-keeper at Middlebury, Vt.; M. B. Page, grad. at Chicago Theo. Sem.—pastor at Johnson, Vt., and Nashua, Ia., until his death, Sept. 6, 1870.

'70.—Marsh O. Perkins of Windsor, was recently elected President of the Connecticut River Valley Masonic union.

'71. A. E. Clark, who has been an editor at Malone, N. Y., is now in the real estate business at St. Paul, Minn. His address is corner of 4th and Robert streets.

'74. A. Louis Miner has charge of the classical department at the Berkeley Gymnasium, a feeder of the Univ. of California.

'80. F. A. Parker has removed from Moline, Ill., and will continue his practice at Rock Island, Ill.

'80. H. R. Dorr has returned from his extensive trip through the West, where he had been in the interest of Western securities.

'82. J. D. Hutchinson of Antrim, N. H., is in the Senior class of Thayer school at Dartmouth.

TOWN AND CAMPUS.

The Seniors have begun Geology.

Who was George Washington? ? ?

Miss Edgerton, '87, has again taken up her studies.

Mrs. E. H. Higley of Worcester, Mass., is visiting friends in town.

J. Edwy Buttolph, '82, is the happy father of a girl, the first in the class.

Quite a number of the students attended the Carnival at Burlington last week.

L. W. Austin, '89, has returned from Winter Park, Fla., where he has been since October.

Mrs. B. F. Churchill, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is making a visit of several weeks among friends in town.

Last Monday being Washington's birth-day there were no exercises at college in the afternoon.

It is expected that the Harvard Quintette will give a concert here on the evening of March 10.

J. W. Pitts has retired from the firm of Chapman & Co., clothiers. The firm will continue under the same name.

Rev. Joseph Cook delivered his noted lecture "Does Death End All" at the town hall, Friday the 19th.

His audience was large and appreciative. The students turned out *en masse*. Why?

A Freshman came into the library the other day and wanted to know if February 31 was Tuesday or Wednesday.

Dana, '86, has been called home by the death of his father, Hon. E. S. Dana, of New Haven, Vt., who died Feb. 25.

Milton A. Brooks, '81, who has been ill for a month past with pneumonia, is slowly recovering, though not yet able to leave the house.

E. J. Klock, '88, preached at Vergennes on Saturday, Feb. 6, at Ferrisburgh Sunday morning and at Vergennes again Sunday evening.

The organ at the Congregational church was out of fix for two weeks lately. The music for service was obtained from a small organ below.

M. A. Dana, '86, has become the leader of the Middlebury orchestra, and appears on the bills as "Prof. M. H. Dana, Director, 1st Violin."

A Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor has been formed in the Congregational church; several of the students are members, and B. L. Brown, '89, is vice-president.

The Senior class and a few friends meet at Prof. Wright's every Friday evening to read Chaucer and other authors. The Professor and Mrs. Wright make it very pleasant socially as well as from a literary point of view.

The College Y. M. C. A. has doubled its membership as a result of the late revival. G. R. Wales, '87, represents the Association at the annual conference of New England College Y. M. C. A.'s at Brown University, Feb. 26–28.

Geo. E. Knapp '87, has returned home from Germany. He went abroad early last fall to study and for his health, but found that the climate did not agree with him and was obliged to come home. It was his intention when he went to remain away a year.

Mr. Bond's skating rink will soon be a thing of the past as a rink. Smith & Allen's men began Monday to remodel the building for use as a store, which Mr. Bond will occupy with the clothing department of his business. The changes in the structure will include the removal of the gallery, the putting in of a glass front and the erection of a piazza at the entrance.

As one result of the meetings lately held by Rev. Mr. Mills, there is to be a Young Men's Christian Association in town. At Mr. Mills' last meeting over $1000 was subscribed to start and maintain the Association. On Tuesday, Feb. 9th, C. W. Watkins, one of the International secretaries, was in town to see about the organization. At a later meeting, the officers were elected, of whom Prof. W. W. Eaton is president, and Pres. Brainerd chairman of the executive committee. They are to have a suite of rooms and paid secretary soon.

Of late the ladies from down town have taken to attending Saturday morning rhetoricals, which acts as an incentive to do better work. The faculty do not take interest enough in this branch of college work. They are very seldom up at the exercises. Did they seem more interested doubtless there would be far less of carelessness and the same production would not be offered more than three times at most. Their presence last Saturday was noted by the marked improvement in behavior of the boys and their continued presence is only necessary to stimulate to better work.

The youug people of St. Stephen's parish are to give an entertainment at the town hall on the evening of Wednesday, March 3, the proceeds of which will be used to buy a piano for the church chapel. The farce "The Sleeping Car," by Howells, will be presented, and this will be followed by a pancake supper a la Mikado; candy, ice-cream, etc., will be sold. The Middlebury orchestra is to provide the music. This is the cast of characters in "The Sleeping Car:"

Californian,	Perry R. Fletcher
Campbell,	P. F. Chapman
Mrs. Roberts,	Miss Hattie A. Chapman
Aunt Mary,	Miss Kate Mulchahey
Mr. Roberts,	James T. Clark, '87
Conductor,	C. Ford Langworthy, '87
Porter,	Jesse A. Ellsworth, '86
Voices from Above	E. L. Allen, '88 E. D. Howe, '87 Seymour Edgerton, '88.

'86 held her class supper at Brandon on the eve of the 22d. She followed the example of '84 and invited ladies, to which is probably due the decided success of the supper. The party went down on the 5 p. m. train and returned on the 3 a. m., Prof. and Mrs. Wright acting as chaperons. The evening passed quickly away with dancing and whist till the supper hour 10:30, when all repaired to a well filled table where time and attention was well taken up. After

the supper the following programme was carried out. As the toastmaster, Mr. Dana, was absent, the Prof. took his place and first called on Mr. Bailey for a class-history. Mr. Varney next read a poem, subject, "Middlebury." Mr. Billings responded in his usual witty manner to the toast, "The mental inertia of '86" and Mr. Ellsworth to "Our Ladies." Prof. Wright was then called on for a speech to which he responded with a dry humor that convulsed all with laughter. When quiet was restored, the ladies did their part by giving some excellent music. The following morning the professor and whole class were in chapel, an occurrence which has never been known before.

The Sophomores held their class supper at Brandon, Feb. 2. A very pleasant time was reported. The following was the programme:

ORATION.....Seymour Edgerton.
HISTORY.....Richard Lane.
POEM.....Bernard M. Cooledge.
PROPHECY.....Eugene E. Howe.

TOASTS.

EDWIN L. ALLEN, Toast-master.

The class.....W. Buxton Clift.
Semper in Medias Res.
The College.....Herbert W. Denio.
O et præsidium et dulce decus meum.
'89.....Burton J. Hazen.
Mens *in*sana in corpore *in*sano.
Starr Hall.....Eugene E. Howe.
There was a sound of revelry by night.
The Former Members.....B. M. Cooledge.
Donarem pateras grataque commodus
* * * * meis æra sodalibus.
The Faculty.....Richard Lane.
Gravissimi et jucundiorissimi homines.
The Ladies.....Seymour Edgerton.
Je vous aime Je vous adore
Que voulez vous encore.
The "Greeks".....E. J. Klock.
Loyalty in Fellowship.

A very laughable incident occurred in connection with the departure of the class for Brandon. One of the class who could not go, went down to the train with the others to see them off. As the train started, he stepped off and was promptly seized by three Freshmen, who held him till the train was far away. They were quite jubilant for some time, but finalty it was proved to them that he was not intending to go, whereupon they looked rather sick and have been remarkably quiet since.

COLLEGE NOTES.

Wellesley has received $100,000 for an Art School.

The Freshman class at Yale has organized a House of Commons.

Although attendance is voluntary at Cornell, yet the chapel is usually full and often overcrowded.

All Europe has fewer colleges than Illinois. (And one of the European colleges has more students than all Illinois.)

A medical school is to be established, and its foundation will be made within a comparatively short time, at Cornell.

The Brown University Debating Society has resolved itself into a minature House of Commons.

A House of Commons has been organized at Amherst. A new magazine is soon to be published at Amherst, to be called the *Amherst Literary Monthly*.

The "co-ed." Sophomores of Ann Arbor recently came out in mortar-boards. Two new secret societies have been established, one exclusively for the ladies.

The young ladies of the University of Toronto have formed a Recluse Club, the rules of which forbid "speaking to, or walking with any of the gentlemen undergraduates within the Colleges halls, or on the lawn, or within the enclosure of the grounds."

A test-case in the Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors, as to whether a Yale student had the right to become an elector of New Haven, has just been decided in the negative. The ground for the decision was that he did not intend to make the town his home.

Which shall we believe? "President Holden of the University of California receives a salary of $8,000, which is larger by several thousands than that of any other college president in America."—*Ex.*

"The President of Lehigh receives $12,000 per year."—*Ex.*

The right of petition by the students of Wisconsin University has been abolished by the college authorities and petitioning made an offense, punishable by suspension. Twenty Sophomores and Freshman were recently suspended from the Wisconsin University for refusing to attend military exercises in extremely cold weather. A compromise between the professor and students resulted in their re-instatement.

Fire seems to be quite partial to colleges lately.

The University of Cincinnati was destroyed by fire in November. The Ladies' Hall at Oberlin, built at a cost of $40,000, was destroyed by fire last month. A fire broke out in the library of Hobart College recently, and destroyed many valuable books, college documents and a marble bust of ex-President Hall. The total loss is $25,000.

SPORTING.

The Yale fall races were won by '87.

Union College has had a fair for the benefit of the ball nine.

A student at Yale recently gave $650 to have the athletic grounds of that college improved.

The Princetons have a freshman named Ford practicing to catch Bickham the coming season.

G. D. Hamlen of Central Falls, R. I., has been elected captain of the Wesleyan foot-ball team.

It is rumored that Shaw, Princeton's catcher, so injured his hands last year that he cannot play this season.

Over thirty men are in training for the Columbia College university eight. Yale and Harvard regatta July 2.

Eight of Yale's last year's nine are in training, besides four men trying for the position of pitcher, three for short stop, and two for catcher.

The captain of the Harvard foot ball team for 1886 will be chosen shortly. Willard, '87, and Holden, '88, are the leading candidates.

L. E. Myers, the famous runner, will run in the Harvard spring meetings in return for Mr. Baker's courtesy at the Manhattan Club games.

The Columbia Freshmen have challenged the Harvard Freshmen to an eight-oared shell race, two miles straight away, to take place at New London.

Yale is hopeful of having a new gymnasium, as it is reported that her alumni are raising a $100,000 fund for the purpose of building her the finest gymnasium in the world.

The constitution of the Yale navy has been so changed that the under-graduates will have a controlling voice in the management of the crew instead of the alumni.

If Boston College cannot enter the Catholic College League this spring, exhibition games will be played with teams from St. John's College, Fordham, Holy Cross, Manhattan College, Seton Hall College and Tufts.

The Dartmouth students are getting tired of playing most of their games away from home, and will try to have the schedule so arranged this season that they shall have more games at Hanover than formerly. They say that there can be no further objection on the score of poor railroad connections.

At least four college nines have professional coaches this winter. Jim O'Rourke is mentor for Yale's ball tossers; Lynch of the "Mets" has the Princeton candidates in charge; Boyle of St. Louis is telling the boys at the University of Pennsylvania how to play ball; and Jim Mutrie is running the national game at Columbia College about as he pleases.

Harry Beecher, a nephew of Henry Ward Beecher, who is one of the best foot-ball players in Yale College, is also an expert boxer. Robert Winston, the professional Yale trainer, was instructing him in the use of the gloves one afternoon when he took a notion to test his ability with the trainer. The result was that Winston had the bridge of his nose broken.

PLUNDER.

Prof. in Moral Philosophy: "I wouldn't lie if I was going to die the next minute." Student: "No one but a fool would in such a case."

Prof. in Mechanics—"If you couldn't cant a stone with a bar, what would you do?" Student (striking a philosophical attitude)—"Take a plank."

Student, after examination, to professor: "What rank do you give me, professor!" Professor: "I have put you down as captain of cavalry. You seem to ride a horse better than others.

Student: (translating,) "I would hang down my ears like a surly mule, and—" Prof.: (interrupting) "You mean you would hang them down like a stubborn donkey." Student; (amazed) "Ye—yes—yes—yes, sir."

Class in rhetoric. Mr. W.: "Professor, whence is the common expression 'Chestnuts' derived?" Professor: "I never heard it." Up-to-the-times student (sotto voce): "Oh, that s chestnuts." Red music and slow fire.

Student (discussion in moral Philosophy.) "Well, Prof., I know of dogs who stick up their noses and will

not associate with poorer breeds." Prof:—"I believe that that characteristic is not confined to puppies of canine origin alone."

"I was afraid that the new rule base-ball players should not receive more than $2,000 salary, would have a very depressing effect," remarked McSwilligan.

"What effect have you noticed?" asked Podsnap.

"Why, the President of Yale College has resigned."

Scene: Class room. Two Juniors by fire with their arms affectionately around each other. Fair co-ed to one of the juniors. "It is very cold here, will you be so kind as to change seats with me." Deep conster nation and astonishment on part of junior. "Oh! er, eh! certainly."

Galileo discovered the movement of the contribution box at a camp-meeting in 1812, and said: "It does go round;" for which he was afterwards called a rounder. Lye was first used to remove printers' ink from the hands by George Washington, in 1760. You cannot remove a lie from a newspaper except with a libel suit. Yarn was first spun by Noah in the ark. The stove-pipe joke was original with Hamlet, when he remarked: "The time is out of joint." Plug hats were introduced by Julius Cæsar to conceal his baldness. The Troy laundry was established B. C. 1193; that is to say, they had Hector and Achilles collaring and cuffing each other and Helen around there then. The boot-jack was first used as an offensive weapon in the time of Cat-aline the conspirator. Treating was first introduced by David, who gave Goliath a sling that went to his head. Fine cut tobacco was first used by Chaucer.

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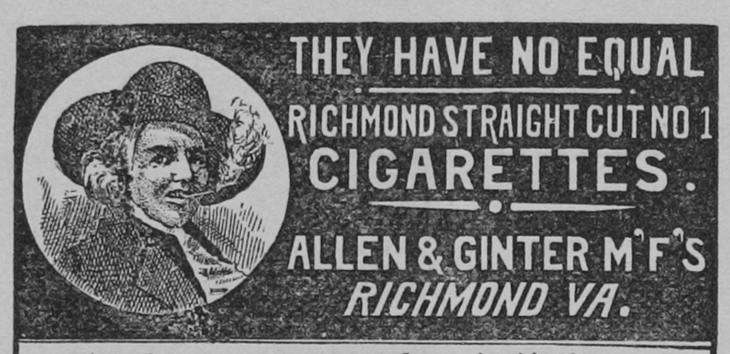

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